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HS/XII/A/Ps/20

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part—A (Objective Questions) serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

SECTION—I

(Marks : 30)

A. Choose and write the correct answer of the following :

1×20=20

1. “Right is a power claimed and recognised as contributory to common good.” Who said this?

(a) Laski

(b) T. H. Green

(c) Hobhouse

(2)

2. Which one of the following is regarded as the earliest source of law?
 - (a) Legislature
 - (b) Equity
 - (c) Custom

3. According to whom justice consists in telling the truth and repaying one's debt?
 - (a) Aristotle
 - (b) Cephalus
 - (c) Plato

4. In any State
 - (a) all voters are citizens
 - (b) all citizens are voters
 - (c) some voters are citizens

5. Double citizenship is practised in
 - (a) Germany
 - (b) India
 - (c) USA

(3)

6. Women in England got the right to vote in the year
- (a) 1917
 - (b) 1918
 - (c) 1919
7. The book, *The Spirit of Laws* was written by
- (a) Montesquieu
 - (b) Rousseau
 - (c) Adam Smith
8. Who among the following is considered as the father of Socialism?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Karl Marx
9. The judges of the International Court of Justice is elected for a period of
- (a) six years
 - (b) nine years
 - (c) five years

(4)

10. Which Article of the Constitution prohibits employment of children below 14 years of age to work in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment?
- (a) Article 24
 - (b) Article 28
 - (c) Article 30
11. The Directive Principles of State Policy have been enumerated in
- (a) Articles 19 to 22
 - (b) Articles 25 to 28
 - (c) Articles 37 to 51
12. Which of the following Writs prevent a person from continuing in an office which he occupies unjustly?
- (a) Quo warranto
 - (b) Certiorari
 - (c) Prohibition
13. Who among the following stands at the apex of the administrative structure of India?
- (a) The Prime Minister
 - (b) The President
 - (c) The Cabinet Secretary

(5)

14. Who among the following are not involved in the election of the Vice President of India?

(a) Members of the Lok Sabha

(b) Members of the Rajya Sabha

(c) Members of the Legislative Assembly

15. The portfolios among the members of the Council of Ministers are distributed by the

(a) Prime Minister

(b) President

(c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

16. No Bill can become an Act without the assent of the

(a) Speaker of the Rajya Sabha

(b) Vice President

(c) President

(6)

17. Which of the following is the defender of the Constitution?

(a) The Parliament

(b) The Supreme Court

(c) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India

18. Which of the following countries is not a member of NAM?

(a) India

(b) Pakistan

(c) USA

19. SAARC was established on

(a) 28th December, 1984

(b) 8th December, 1985

(c) 18th December, 1986

20. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established on

(a) 12th October, 1991

(b) 12th October, 1992

(c) 12th October, 1993

(7)

B. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False* :

1×10=10

1. Equity may be regarded as a kind of Judge made law.
2. Womanhood suffrage means only women have the right to vote.
3. Social equality is the main feature of a classless society.
4. The UNO came into existence on 24th October, 1945.
5. According to Marx, capital is the only factor that creates value in a commodity.
6. The Directive Principles of State Policy are not suspended during emergency.
7. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Prime Minister of India.
8. All the Members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people.

(8)

9. Japan is a member of SAARC.

10. India conducted its first Nuclear Test in the year 1974.

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

Answer the following questions in about 2 or 3 sentences each : 2×10=20

1. Mention two similarities between citizens and aliens.

2. Mention any two demerits of Universal Adult Franchise.

3. What is a Statute?

4. Mention any two aims of the UN.

5. What do you understand by negative equality?

(9)

6. What is habeas corpus?
7. What are the qualifications required to become the Vice President of India?
8. Why is the Supreme Court called as the Court of Records?
9. Mention any two principles of NAM.
10. Define Human Rights.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

GROUP—A

(**Political Theory**)

Answer any *three* of the following questions : 10×3=30

1. What is liberty? Explain the various kinds of liberty. 2+8=10

2. What is citizenship? Explain the methods of acquiring citizenship. 2+8=10

(10)

3. Define law. Explain the various sources of law. 2+8=10
4. Describe the principal features of liberalism. 10
5. Examine the merits and demerits of Universal Adult Franchise. 5+5=10
6. Describe the composition, powers and functions of the UN General Assembly. 10
7. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : $5 \times 2 = 10$
- (a) Basic Principles of the United Nations
- (b) Functional Representation
- (c) Social Justice
- (d) Dictatorship of the Proletariat
- (e) Characteristics of Rights

GROUP—B

(The Indian Constitution and Political System in Operation)

Answer any *two* of the following questions : 10×2=20

8. Describe the different types of Directive Principles of State Policy as enumerated in the Constitution of India. 10

(11)

9. Describe the powers and functions of the President of India. 10
10. What is the composition of the Lok Sabha? Describe its powers and functions. 2+8=10
11. What has been India's role in the activities of SAARC? 10
12. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Right to Equality
 - (b) The Fundamental Duties
 - (c) Formation of the Union Council of Ministers
 - (d) Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India

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